

# The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Mar. 1, 1856.

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## New Line of Policy.

When we commenced the publication of the Herald of Freedom in Kansas, upwards of a year ago, we were charged by a certain class of politicians and editors with being "neutral or conservative on the slavery question." We have pursued the even tenor of our way, "kept right on," and the result is, one of those journals is now boasting of being "conservative," whilst those who were acting with it a year ago are denouncing us violently with being fanatical on the slavery question. We are not conscious of any change on our part. Looking back through the whole period of our connection with the press, we cannot observe a single change in our political course or feeling. If we have expressed ourselves more strongly at one time than at another, we have felt compelled to do so because the surrounding circumstances seemed to demand it.

Our paper is the organ of no party or person, save itself. No person is responsible for a single thought or word expressed by us, and so we wish all the world to understand. We always have and always expect to publish an independent journal, and when we cease to be able to do this we shall abandon the business, and engage in some other pursuit where we shall not be enslaved. Our opinions are our own. Those wishing them can have them, as expressed in our journal, at \$2 a year. Those not wanting them are desired to seek some other market, and buy a different commodity.

Those who are finding fault with the tone of the Herald of Freedom are not its patrons, and most of them never were. If they have read the paper at all, it has been in the character of borrowers. Such persons, all men know, are not qualified to form a correct opinion of any paper; and for us to charge the tone or character of ours to suit the caprice of such persons, would be showing subserviency to the demands of insolence which we shall never submit to. Besides this, we have no political weather cock by which to shape our course. The motto of our COUNTRY in Pennsylvania was,

"Pledged to Truth, to Liberty and Law. No fact sways us, and no fear shall awe."

Practically, that is and shall be our motto in Kansas. That which we oppose we shall denounce; that which meets our approbation will meet with commendation, and this whether one man or all the world differ from us.

The eastern press has universally commended our course, as have our subscribers. Every letter from different sections of the country, in bringing renewals of subscriptions, have spoken in the highest terms of approbation. Not this alone. Look at our receipts for the paper. What do they prove? While other papers, pursuing a different policy, are hardly able to keep afloat, the Herald of Freedom, which for a time was borne down by their calumnies, is now beginning to live. The indications are, that it will be gloriously sustained the coming year.

That the slavery propaganda in Missouri are dissatisfied with the tone of the paper, we are well aware. That they are laboring to prejudice Free State men against it, is also true. They have even urged that it was the duty of the Free State party to destroy it, urging that this is the cause of all the present troubles in Kansas. The Industrial Luminary was a bad sheet. Popular opinion was manufactured against it, and it was submerged in the Missouri. The Territorial Register, which never dared breathe a whisper against slavery, was in the way of the Ruffians. It met the fate of the Luminary. The Herald of Freedom is in their way. They decreed that the Slavee Mission that it should not say certain things, thinking thereby to enslave it. It continued its course, and bid them defiance. They came with an army from Missouri on two occasions, each time swearing before heaven that the press should be destroyed and the editor hung. Both are yet active in defiance of the Right.

"Silence that cannot there. It is doing us more mischief than all other weapons combined." An army is sent out to destroy it, but return and report that they were unable to do so. A second army is sent out, partially charged with that task. They return without succeeding, and another line of policy is marked out for its destruction. The press commences their anathemas, and individuals join in the chorus. They say: "That old rusty gun there of yours, which has been charging home upon us, is doing you more harm than good. It is keeping up an irritation, and greatly prejudicing your cause. If you will silence that gun we will treat with you; but now its thunder is heard all over the Union. The President hears it, and staggers in his course. Members of Congress hear it, and are rushing to your aid. Governors of States hear it, and are urging your

claims before their respective Legislatures. The people hear it, and are contributing their wealth, and preparing to send their young men, and come themselves to aid you. The truth is, the booming of that old gun has set the nation on fire, and its reverberations are already crossing the Atlantic, and presenting us in an unpleasant position even in Europe. For God's sake, spike that cannon!"

What is the response? A faction say: "We see the injury it is doing, and it shall be stopped. If it cannot be done one way it shall another. The Captain shall be waited upon by a committee, and if he will not promise to silence his gun, and if he will not promise to silence his gun, we will call a public meeting, and ask him to do so through that body. If he must shoot, let him shoot into the air. He shall not continue his firing upon the enemy."

That faction have learned their tactics in a different camp from us. Our policy is to continue the war until a permanent peace is agreed upon. We have no idea of allowing the enemy to silence a single gun while they continue preparations for war. When they abandon the field; when they give indications of a permanent peace; when they withdraw their menaces and cease their threatening attitude, then will be time to point that cannon in another direction. Until then, it will continue thundering from the citadel of Freedom until the last enemy is destroyed. If its direction is changed for a moment it will be to fire upon new enemies, when it will immediately turn back to its original position.

That old cannon has a close resemblance, in our opinion, to the Herald of Freedom. By industry and consistency it has earned for itself a name and position which the best newspaper in the country would be proud of. The attempts of demagogues to change its policy will ultimately in their destruction, and in placing the Herald on a firmer basis than we in our most enthusiastic dreams dared hope for.

## Kansas Scrip at Par.

It affords us pleasure to state that measures have been perfected, by which our Kansas scrip is worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and is received at that rate in payment for any kind of goods, groceries, provisions, &c., at the store of G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & Co., in this city. They are authorized to buy up \$15,000 at present, but probably will be authorized soon to purchase an additional amount. In no case will they receive more than \$25 issued to any single individual, under the present arrangements. There is about \$14,000 in the market, and every dollar is as good as so much gold, and will be redeemed as fast as funds can be forwarded from the East. It is worth fifteen per cent. more in the market than Missouri State stock.

We are indebted to the kindness and liberality of our friends in the East, North and West for this happy arrangement, by which our people will be somewhat relieved of their pecuniary embarrassments. The following extract from the Minnesota Daily Times, of the 29th ult., shows how the thing is done. The Border Ruffians will ascribe it to the operations of the Emigrant Aid Companies, but the people of Kansas should know that it is the voluntary offering of true hearts which beat in union with ours, and is but a faint shadowing of what they will do if necessity demands it. Besides this, it furnishes a fit reply to the fault-finding of certain cynics who have all along claimed that the lovers of Freedom could feel anywhere else for our relief, save in their pockets. But to the remarks in the Times:

"Judge Schuyler, of Kansas, recently delivered a speech in Chicago, giving a full account of matters in that Territory. At the conclusion of his speech, he remarked that the Free State men had suffered much, and were in need of material aid. For the purpose of procuring this aid, Kansas scrip had been issued. He had scarcely taken his seat, when upwards of \$2,000 of the paper was taken up by those present, and committees were appointed to canvass each ward in the city, and induce the citizens to extend a helping hand to those now battling for Freedom in Kansas. We feel sure that if the scrip was offered in this city, thousands of dollars would readily be raised. For ourselves we will take one hundred dollars, and we know of others who will take an equal sum. Send on your committee, gentlemen—Minnesota is ready to do her share in the great struggle for the right."

## Donation of Files.

Donations are frequently solicited of files of the HERALD OF FREEDOM for libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, &c. If the paper paid its own expenses, we should feel free to make occasional donations in this shape, but as it is, until it is established on a permanent basis, with means to pay its own expenses, we shall furnish no person, or body of men, copies gratuitously for any length of time. Besides, it has occurred to us that, as a general thing, it would seem that a collection of several individuals can better afford to pay the small price of subscription than we can afford to give it to them. The idea of donating files of a paper to parties, is more agreeable to the receiver than to the donor, provided the latter is embarrassed pecuniarily on account of expenses incurred in publishing his files.

**Effrontery Unparalleled!**  
It is astonishing to what depths of degradation a party can go to sustain a course! By unanimous consent those desperadoes from Missouri who have invaded our Territory, and driven our people from the polls, and assumed and exercised the rights of electors, have been branded as Border Ruffians. When they came on the 1st of December last, scattering death and desolation in their track, marking their pathway in blood, the civilized world joined in confirming the title, which, by a course of infamy, they had richly earned.

The President sends his message to Congress, in which he mildly chides those from bordering States, who had interfered with our elective franchise, and threatening to use the forces of the United States to prevent further violence.

The people of Jackson county, Mo., who have been principal actors in all these invasions into Kansas, who have seemed to vie with those of Platte county, to see which could go the farthest in enforcing their institutions upon us, and who were here by hundreds, if not by thousands, on every occasion of an invasion of the Territory, held a meeting at the Court House of Jackson county, in Independence, a few days ago, and formed an Association, the object of which is to raise funds to pay pro-slavery men for coming and settling in Kansas, and to buy lands for them when it shall come into market. We cannot do better than to copy their articles at length, as it will be valuable for future reference. We copy as follows:—

Articles for the Government of the Kansas Pioneer Association of Jackson County, Missouri. Adopted on the 18th of February, 1856.

1. This association shall be known and styled the "Kansas Pioneer Association."

2. The object shall be to forward, encourage and assist, actual pro-slavery emigration to the Territory of Kansas, by assisting suitable persons, who may need such aid, in removing into and subsisting in the Territory, and guaranteeing to them the means needful to purchase and pay for their land when it shall come into market; and by such other means as shall be strictly within the objects of the Association.

3. The stock shall be taken by voluntary subscription, to be taken and paid for by members in shares of twenty dollars each; and the subscribing and paying for one share shall constitute the subscriber a member. Said stock shall not be assignable or transferable except upon the books of the Society, and by the consent of the Directors. Voluntary subscriptions of less amount than \$20 will be received, but will not entitle the contributor to membership.

4. As soon as the sum of two thousand dollars is subscribed, the stockholders shall hold a meeting to elect a Directory in accordance with the terms and objects of the Association; and until such Directory is appointed, Wm. L. Stone, John Wilson, A. G. Garrison, Allen McGee and Jacob Stonestreet, are authorized to act as Directors, and take charge of all subscriptions made.

5. In all elections for a Directory, each share of stock subscribed shall entitle a stockholder to one vote; and votes may be cast in person or by proxy.

6. The Directory shall appoint a President out of their own number, and shall also appoint a Treasurer and Secretary.

7. The Treasurer shall hold all the funds of the Society paid in, and shall only pay the same out on the order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President of the Board.

8. The Secretary shall keep the books of the Society, and a full record shall be kept therein of all transactions of the Company, and the books shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders.

9. The stockholders shall, when called on by order of the Directory, pay over to the Directory, or other person appointed to collect the same, any sum assessed by the Directory, not, however, to exceed \$5 per cent. in any one quarter of a year, and upon any stockholder failing to pay on such call, he shall forfeit to the Society any sum he may have already paid.

10. There shall be one annual meeting of the stockholders on the 1st of Monday in January in each year, at which time to elect Directors; and the Directory of the Company shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

11. The Directors shall hold at least two annual meetings, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August, and the President may convene them whenever important to the interests of the Society.

12. This Society shall exist until a majority in interest of the stockholders shall vote to dissolve it, and if, upon its dissolution, it shall have made money or accumulated property, the same shall be divided amongst the stockholders at the time of dissolution in proportion to the amount of stock paid in by them, and likewise all losses shall be borne in proportion to the amount of stock subscribed, but no stockholder shall be liable in any event for any larger amount than that subscribed by him.

13. No Director or officer of this Society shall receive any compensation except such allowance as may be made to the Secretary for his services.

14. And to the end that said Board of Directors may not be at a loss to understand the powers with which we wish to invest them, we hereby expressly declare that to the extent we have subscribed stock, and furnished means to further the object of this Society and no further, said Board has full power to control the same; and we further empower said Board to form a connection with other societies or organizations similar to this in their ends and aims, and blend all of

the energies and means of this Society with those of such other societies or organizations, upon such terms as they may deem advisable.

On motion of Col. Woodson, a committee of six, one from each township in the county was appointed by the Chair to solicit stock for said Association. For Blue Township, S. H. Woodson; Fort Osage, A. G. Garrison; Kaw, Jas. B. Davenport; Santa Bar, Jacob Gregg; Washington, Saml Grant; Van Buren, Warham Easley.

On motion of J. W. Reid the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that a convention of such delegates as may represent all the county associations in this State, be held at Lexington on the 21st day of March next, to deliberate upon and mature a complete system of operations for the purpose in view; and that we recommend to the Directory of this Society, that they shall forthwith appoint some suitable persons to represent this society in such Convention.

This meeting was presided over by Col. James Chiles, N. R. McMurry acting as Secretary. Prominent among the actors was S. H. Woodson, whose name, it will be recollected, was appended to most of the telegraphic dispatches from Independence to Lexington, St. Louis, &c., urging forward persons to come to Kansas and aid in the subjugation of the "d-d Yankees." His dispatches were mistaken in the East for those of the Secretary of our Territory, DANIEL WOODSON. McMurry is presumed to be Dr. McMurry of Independence who also figured conspicuously in that campaign. Whether this man CHILES, who was President of the meeting, was the man (?) who brutally maltreated Rev. Wm. C. Clark on the Missouri river last autumn; or whether he was the person who joined with others in sending dispatches over the wires during our late war, of which the following is a verbatim copy, we are not informed, but presume it is the same which the dispatch of the 3d of Dec. calls Col. Chiles. The dispatch alluded to, was as follows:

"There is no doubt in regard to having a fight, and we all know that a great many have complained because they were disappointed heretofore in regard to a fight. Say to them now is the time to show game, and if we are defeated this time, the Territory is lost to the South."

Whilst the above mentioned meeting, at which Col. Chiles presided, Dr. McMurry was Secretary, and Woodson was a prominent actor, was in session, Col. McCarty, who undoubtedly was also connected with the late outrages, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Information having been received through the public papers, that the President of the United States had received information that armed organizations had been raised in the Territory of Kansas, and without the Territory in the neighboring States, for the purpose of resisting the laws of the Territory, clearly implying that the border counties of the State of Missouri contemplated such armed resistance, and has issued a proclamation based thereon;

Resolved, At a mass-meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, State of Missouri, held at the city of Independence on the 18th day of February, 1856, that as no such armed resistance to the laws of the Territory of Kansas, as stated in the proclamation of the President, is, or ever was contemplated by the citizens of Jackson county; nor do they believe that any such armed resistance ever was contemplated by any portion of the citizens of any county in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That we believe that said proclamation was founded upon testimony of the abolition fanatics of the Territory, and not upon the information of the law abiding portion of its citizens, whether of the North or South.

Resolved, That the citizens of Jackson county, lying upon the border of Kansas Territory, ever have been law abiding, as its history will show for the last thirty years.

Resolved, That we offer to the President our assistance in suppressing any armed resistance to the laws of Kansas Territory, whether it be from the North or South.

Resolved, That we call upon all the counties of the State to express their sentiments in regard to such proclamation.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States signed by the Chairman and the Secretary.

On motion the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in March.

JAMES CHILES, Chm.

N. R. McMURRY, Secy.

The idea evidently intended to be conveyed in the above resolutions, was that the people of Jackson county had ever been loyal to our institutions; that they had never invaded our Territory in any form; and they closed by proffering their assistance to the President to aid in subjugating the people of the Territory. If they were not concerned in those outrages, why did they feel called upon to pass such a series of resolutions? The whole world knows that there have been invasions from Missouri; that our organs laws were set at defiance by them; that a code as infamous as that of the bloody Caligula has been enacted by them for our government, and we have no doubt it would afford them great pleasure to aid the President in enforcing that code upon us. They never have violated those laws—probably have not—for all their outrages upon the people of the Territory since the adoption of those laws are, probably, in accordance with the spirit and intention of that collection of absurdities and villainies.

## Republican Platform.

A Convention of the Free State party was held at the Free State Hotel, in this city, on the evening of the 14th of January last, at which Gens. Lane and Robinson and others spoke at length on the questions before the country. The former presented a platform for the consideration of the Convention which was adopted as the voice of the meeting. We used every possible effort at the time to get a copy of the resolutions adopted, but failed to find them. No one knew where they were. The result was, we published a statement as near as could be recollected of the substance of the resolutions. They have turned up at last in the eastern journals, where they were probably sent by one of the secretaries of the meeting, who, we believe, was the reporter for an eastern paper. We protest against the custom of appointing persons in future, as secretaries of our public meetings who are connected with the eastern press; as their interest seems to be to withhold every important document falling into their possession for their respective journals which they represent, instead of making the Territorial papers the medium of such information. The following are the resolutions alluded to, which we take pleasure in publishing at this late day, with the view of placing the parties connected with them correctly on the record:

"WHEREAS, The unoffending settlers of Kansas have endeavored by every means within their power, to cultivate relations of friendship and amity with their pro-slavery brethren in Missouri; and whereas, These advances, instead of being met in spirit of conciliation, have been met by outrages the most brutal and degrading, thereby forcing us to the conclusion that the institution of slavery possesses within itself elements of injustice, intolerance and aggression, not only to the enslaved, but to all those who prefer Free Territory to Slave Territory—elements which, if enforced, as the recent acts of our neighbors show it their intention to do, can result in endangering not only our lives and liberties, but the perpetuity of our glorious Republic, therefore—

"Resolved, That in view of the determination on the part of the Slave Power, to destroy and take away the rights, which as American citizens belong to us, it is our duty to unfurl our banner to the breeze, and adopt as our motto:—A Free State Government in Kansas without delay, emanating from the people, and responsible to them; non-interference with the institution of Slavery in the States where it now exists, and opposition to its further extension.

J. H. LANE, (Nebraska Dem.)  
JOHN SPEER, (Whig.)  
ED. CLARK, (Free Soil Dem.)  
GEO. W. DEITZLER, (K. N.)  
J. W. COLBURN, (K. N.)

## Why, Was It?

What means the recent movement in Congress by which Gen. Whitfield was permitted to take his seat as Delegate elect from Kansas without opposition from the members of that body? Mr. Campbell remarked that he would call up the subject at another time; but Whitfield was sworn into office and took his seat. That fact, of itself, prejudices the claims of Gov. REEDER, and should not have been submitted to even "at the risk of submitting to defeat," as the N. Y. Tribune claimed. It is possible there are circumstances which justified the action of Congress at that juncture; and there is a possibility that Gov. Reeder's prospects are not injured by the movement. If so, we will hide our time with pleasure. At the same time we do not wish Congress to receive Mr. W. in any other capacity than the Representative of the Border Ruffians, as it was they who elected him, and he is their Delegate.

## Temperance Movement.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance at the Temperance meeting Tuesday evening last. If the evening had been favorable, it is questionable whether the Hall would have been capacious enough to hold all who would have turned out. The ladies would have been there "to a man." The Secretary has furnished us a report of the proceedings, which will be found in the proper department of the paper. We believe the movement has been made in the right direction, and will ultimately succeed. In this connection we would also refer the reader to the communication of Mr. GREENE in another column, on the same subject. It presents rather a new feature of the Temperance question. There will be another meeting at Union Hall this (Saturday) evening, which should be well attended.

## Get up a Club.

Reader, have you labored to get up a club of subscribers for the HERALD OF FREEDOM? If not, go about the work at once. Remember we send ten copies for fifteen dollars. No extra copies to getters up of clubs. The friends of the cause will do the work cheerfully to aid the paper in view of its past heavy losses. Send the money at our risk, after registering the letter with the postmaster.

## Free and Slave States.

Here is a significant fact: The increase of the population of Georgia since 1850, has been 18,064. The increase of Illinois for the same period, 448,731. Who cannot see why this difference in the relative increase of population in each State? Doughfakes, cypher it out!

## Encouraging.

We had almost desponded in our hope to sustain an independent free State paper in Kansas, until within the last few weeks, when the tide has changed, new subscriptions have poured in upon us, our exhausted exchequer replenished, our confidence in anti-slavery men to supply material aid, when necessary, restored, and our determination to make a paper which shall satisfy the wants of the community, fully confirmed. The best writer in the world cannot publish a good paper without means, while a very poor one, liberally sustained, can get up a very readable paper. With means, we feel our ability to get up a paper worthy of Kansas; without means, we are compelled to do as we have for months past—get along the best way we can.

The friends of the cause have gone to work in earnest, and the result is our liberal receipts from week to week. Friends, one and all, we thank you, and may you be induced to continue your efforts to strengthen our hands until we can afford to publish a paper—pledged only to Freedom—which shall be equal in mechanical execution, or editorial ability in conducting it, to any paper in the country. We are determined the HERALD OF FREEDOM shall continue the paper of Kansas, and the one which all classes of readers will resort to who want reliable information from this distant region.

## Cabinet Furniture.

Those desiring cabinet furniture made to order, should call upon our friends, KELLER & VOGEL, who are occupying a shop in the east part of Lawrence, on New Jersey street. A book-case, recently executed by them for our sanctum, will compare very favorably in mechanical appearance with any similar job in eastern workshops. Our doctrine is: "Encourage your own;" in so doing, you build up mechanics among us, and increase the population and wealth of Kansas.

## The People of Kansas Maligned and Insulted.

Taking their cue from the false statement of President Pierce's Kansas proclamation, that the movement in Kansas for a free State organization is a party affair, and not a movement of the people, the administration papers have amplified the deception, and now persist in treating the disturbances in Kansas as quarrels among the actual residents. This will not do. It is too palpable a falsehood. While Davy Atchison is sending letters over the South, boasting what he and his Missourians have done in Kansas, in overpowering the people at the ballot-box, threatening to repeat the process again, and calling for armed volunteers; while Pierce's Indian agent, Clark, boasts openly of his cowardly murder of Mr. Barber of Ohio; and while the testimony from all sides is full, undisputed and conclusive of the fact that the outrages in Kansas, as well on the persons and property as the civil rights of the settlers, have been the work mainly of armed intruders from Missouri, it is mean and dastardly to charge upon the settlers in Kansas the crimes which they have suffered from non-residents. It is, besides, a piece of sheer folly and gratuitous malevolence, because nobody can be deceived by it whose opinion is of any value.

The declaration of the President that the Free State movement in Kansas is a party movement, is hardly more specious. It is not true. The friends of the administration in Kansas are actively in it, and constitute a large portion if not a majority of its supporters. Col. Lane, who is on his way East with a delegation from the Free State executive committee, was a representative from Indiana in the last Congress, voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill and still supports it. Delahay, elected to Congress on the Free State ticket, edited the only strictly administration paper in the Territory, and more than half the ticket is made up of democrats, who approve the Kansas Nebraska bill, and sustain the administration in everything but its treachery and abuse toward the people of Kansas. The Free State movement in Kansas is not an abolition movement nor a republican party affair, in any proper sense. It is simply and only the effort of an oppressed and abused people to obtain the rights granted them under the Kansas Nebraska bill. It not only embraces those who desire to make Kansas a free State, but many pro-slavery men, who would be glad to see it a slave State, but who have too much honor and magnanimity not to oppose the effort of outsiders to force slavery upon its supporters. The president and his supporters are making a great mistake. The facts are too palpable and monstrous to be covered up or successfully perverted. The cry of justice and protection to the people of Kansas, will find a response in the heart of every honest democrat, and woe to the men and the party who stake their fortunes on the success of Atchison's effort to crush out with fire and sword the rights of the people of Kansas.—Springfield, Mass., Rep.

## The Last Victim to Law and Order in Kansas.

Mr. Brown, of Leavenworth, who was recently butchered by the pro-slavery Missouri mob near Easton, Kansas, in a quarrel growing out of their attempt to break up the free State election, was formerly of this city, and did business here by the firm of Perkins & Brown, wool dealers. He had since lived in one of the western States, but early moved to Kansas, and has taken an active part in the defense of that Territory from the outside barbarians. He visited Springfield last summer to procure contributions to assist the settlers in their work of defense.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

## Correspondence.

### Good Rejoinder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, '56.  
ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM:—The Washington Union has given prominence to a few remarks made by me in Brooklyn, by commenting on the same as a reply to the special message of President Pierce. How far these remarks should be considered a reply to that document, will be understood by this fact, that my speech was made before the message was delivered. I am no confidant of the President, and, of course, had no means of anticipating either his message or his attack upon the Emigrant Aid Company. I have not been very eager to reply to this attack, for the reason that the charges of the President were not original.—They had, months before, been made by the Border Ruffians of Western Missouri, and had been fully met by our address to the people of Missouri, signed by the officers of the Emigrant Aid Company—a copy of which was sent to the President and each member of his cabinet.

I will now state a few facts relating to the history of the Company and its plan of operations. The plan for organizing emigration, which it has adopted, was perfected, and a charter petitioned for before the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed.

The Company would have been formed and put in operation had the Missouri Compromise remained in force. The charter petitioned for was granted by the unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Legislature, nearly one-third of whom were democrats.

Several of the corporations were prominent Democrats, and at that time supporters of the administration. Several democrats have subscribed to the stock of the Company.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise made Kansas the best field for the operation of the Company. Had Kansas not been opened to settlement, some other field would have been chosen.

The Company has done what it could for the benefit of emigrants going out under its auspices, without in any case taking measures to ascertain or influence their political sentiments. The Company has furnished its facilities to all who applied for them, without distinction of party. The charges of the President, therefore, might, with equal justice, have been made against any railroad which has assisted in conveying these emigrants to their homes in Kansas.

The purpose of the Company has been to make their homes prosperous and happy, by surrounding them with the institutions of religion and of education, and by the investment of capital for the promotion and encouragement of the mechanical arts. This movement, at first regarded by many as visionary, is now proved to be decidedly practical. It now enjoys the confidence of the majority of the people in the free States, and a corresponding increase of power to accomplish its high and noble purposes. I will reply very fully to the message of the President whenever it shall be entirely convenient for me to do so. At that time I shall inquire what business the President of the United States has to meddle with voluntary associations acting for whatever purpose within the pale of law? If he is to be judge, will the Bible Society be safe? or can the New York Central Railroad Company continue in operation? Both of these institutions are supported mainly by the North.

ELI THAYER.

### Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1856.  
G. W. BROWN, Esq.—MY DEAR SIR:—I have long since foreseen and deplored your troubles, have denounced publicly the repealers of the Missouri Compromise as worthy of death—not imprecating violence, but grading the guilt of those who cause so great calamities! The invasion of your Territory by the Ruffians from Missouri has been most gallantly repulsed. I lectured through all the North last winter, and everywhere warned the people of the Free States of the true intentions of the Slavery propaganda—to use the Union as long as it was turned to the strengthening of slavery, and then to throw it aside—if they could! The first act of the drama is past, but do not flatter yourselves that it is the last. You will have to fight again or be subjected! Mark what I tell you. Unless you are prepared to repel force from slave holders, you will never have peace! I have tried them for twenty years. They have no magnanimity, no remorse, no mercy! The world does not begin to know them, and never will. My heart bleeds in anticipation of your wrongs. I would that it was in the providence of events that I could lend you my feeble strength in person, or means; but, alas! I, too, am depressed in spirit and means by the long and solitary war I have carried on against superior odds; and cannot at my time of life, and with a large family, join in your common defence, and ultimate glory. What I can do, however, will not be reluctantly accorded. You will yet conquer, and millions in long futurity will bear in grateful memory the deeds of your sacrifice and triumph in the cause of Humanity.

Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

### Cheer.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Feb. 7, '56.  
G. W. BROWN & Co.,—GENTLEMEN:—I enclose \$2.00 for a second year's subscription to the Herald of Freedom. I find it inconvenient to spare the amount, but a paper such as yours, must be sustained in Kansas. New England is with you in heart. We are rejoicing over Mr. Banks' election. You may hear something from Washington soon besides insolent vilification from a renegade President. Yours cordially, G. B. W.

An error, I saw  
John Brown was  
was a real death.  
G. W. B. Brown  
Settled, 1850.